

# Glossary

A	(A for Abundance) Measure of abundance. This is the average number of individuals of a species recorded at a site for each week over the full GBS year. It is obtained by adding all weekly observations of a species and dividing the sum by the total number of observer weeks. The same process is done for months to produce monthly results.
ABR	Annual Bird Reports (the acronym is used as a singular or plural as needed)
ANBG	Australian National Botanic Gardens
ANU	Australian National University
BA	Birds Australia, formerly RAOU – Royal Australian Ornithological Union
CBN	Canberra Bird Notes (the COG journal)
Breeding Record	A breeding event for a species on a chart, whether just one observation on one week or a whole breeding event over several months. Constitutes one breeding row on the GBS chart.
Chart	One site surveyed for one year or part thereof, as represented by the paper form on which one year's data for one GBS Site was recorded.
COG	Canberra Ornithologists' Group Inc.
COG Atlas	The book <b>Birds of the Australian Capital Territory - an atlas</b> , McComas Taylor & COG 1992
F	(F for Frequency) Measure of distribution. This is the number of sites at which a species was recorded at least once expressed as a percentage of the total number of sites.
Family	A taxonomic level between order and genus. Bird family names end in "idae" for example Honeyeaters are in Family Meliphagidae.
G	(G for Group size) Average number of individuals of a species recorded in each observation. Numerically $G = A \div R$ . Values for G are large for birds occurring in flocks such as ibis and always close to one for solitary birds such as raptors.
Gang-gang	The monthly newsletter of COG
GBS	Garden Bird Survey
GBS Site	A garden location surveyed during the GBS using the method described on the chart and included in this report.
GBS Year	The GBS year is from 3 July to the following 2 July.

YEAR	GBS YEAR	YEAR	GBS YEAR	YEAR	GBS YEAR
1	1981-82	10	1990-91	19	1999-00
2	1982-83	11	1991-92	20	2000-01
3	1983-84	12	1992-93	21	2001-02
4	1984-85	13	1993-94	22	2002-03
5	1985-86	14	1994-95	23	2003-04
6	1986-87	15	1995-96	24	2004-05
7	1987-88	16	1996-97	25	2005-06
8	1988-89	17	1997-98	26	2006-07
9	1989-90	18	1998-99	27	2007-08

Month	<p>Months as used in this book relate to the period defined on the GBS Charts, rather than calendar months directly, as follows:</p> <p>January is five weeks from 1 January to 4 February</p> <p>February is four weeks from 5 February to 4 March (in leap years the last week has eight days)</p> <p>March is four weeks from 5 March to 1 April</p> <p>April is five weeks from 2 April to 6 May</p> <p>May is four weeks from 7 May to 3 June</p> <p>June is four weeks from 4 June to 2 July (though may have been used as to 30 June)</p> <p>July is five weeks from 3 July to 6 August (though may have been used as from 1 July)</p> <p>August is four weeks from 7 August to 3 September</p> <p>September is four weeks from 4 September to 1 October</p> <p>October is five weeks from 2 October to 5 November</p> <p>November is four weeks from 6 November to 3 December</p> <p>December is four weeks from 4 December to 31 December</p>	<p>Order</p> <p>R</p> <p>RAOU</p> <p>Record</p> <p>Site</p> <p>Summer Migrant</p> <p>Survey</p> <p>W</p> <p>Winter Migrant</p>	<p>The major taxonomic level, between class (birds) and family. Bird order names end in "iformes". For example, all the perching birds are in Order Passeriformes.</p> <p>(R for Recording Rate) Measure of the recording rate. This is the number of observer-weeks during which a species was recorded, expressed as a percentage of the total number of observer-weeks for the year.</p> <p>Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union (now known as Birds Australia)</p> <p>An observation of one species at one site on one year. Constitutes one row on the GBS chart.</p> <p>See GBS Site.</p> <p>Although most birds actually migrate during Spring and Autumn, the term is used for those species whose presence in our region is greatest during summer due to these migrations. Most move to northern Australia or further during the winter.</p> <p>The Garden Bird Survey</p> <p>(W for Weeks) Measure of residency. The number of weeks in the year for which a species has been recorded at any site. For resident species W=52; whereas a migrant may be present for say 17 weeks, i.e. W=17.</p> <p>Also called altitudinal migrants. Although most birds actually migrate during spring and autumn, the term is used for those species whose presence in our region is greatest during winter due to these migrations. Most move into the high country during the summer.</p>
Observation	<p>One data entry of one species at one site on one week. A record can have from one to 52 observations (for 52 weeks)</p>		
Observer week	<p>A week during which a GBS chart had observations of one or more species. Constitutes one column on the GBS chart.</p>		

*Wedge-tailed Eagle (immature)*



Mat & Cathy Gilfedder